



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

# FOREIGN DEPARTMENT



IN CHARGE OF

LAVINIA L. DOCK, R.N.

## NEWS FROM THE FOREIGN NURSING JOURNALS

THE long-talked-of American hospital in Paris is at last opened. It is at Neuilly, has a committee and a medical board of French and American nurses, and a sufficient staff of graduate nurses. It is not very large, has some free beds, some endowed ones, and provision for private pay patients.

THE new training school in Rome, under the general management of an able board of managers, most of whom are women, and established in connection with the magnificent and ultra-modern Polyclinic Hospital, with the approval and co-operation of some of the most distinguished Italian medical men, is the centre of interest in the nursing world abroad. It will be opened in February, and stands on the domain of the Polyclinic Hospital. It will be the first home for hospital nurses in Italy, for Miss Baxter's nurses in Naples, it will be remembered, have always lived in their own homes. One of the board of directors will be Signora Anna Celli, a German nurse trained at Eppendorf-Hamburg and married to an Italian physician of note. Dr. and Signora Celli have both long been prominent in altruistic effort for social reforms, and Signora Celli's writings on nursing conditions in Italy have been quoted in the *JOURNAL* and in "A History of Nursing." Another of the board will be the Princess Doria, an English lady, wife of Prince Doria of Rome. She has long been active in hospital work and has placed some of Miss Baxter's pupils at work in a Roman hospital where an older Princess Doria had once established a working order of religious Sisters. Miss Amy Turton's active share in booming the good work can never be rightly appreciated, or only by those who know her extraordinary optimism. The first head nurses will all be graduates. The German association is likely to send one; the French journal speaks of, evidently, an Italian nurse who has graduated from the County Hospital at Buffalo, Miss Sciarrino, who has been relieving at the Protestant Hospital in

Bordeaux, pending her entrance upon a position in the new Roman school. The superintendent of nurses' name has not yet reached us. The nuns remain in charge of the economy and general administration of the hospital.

AN energetic antituberculosis campaign has been under way for some time in Ireland, having been organized and promoted by the active and intelligent sympathy of Lady Aberdeen. House to house visiting, sanitary inspection, hygienic instruction, milk depots, tuberculosis dispensaries, and the oversight of trained nurses, with all the usual social relief works attendant upon such campaigns, have been wisely and thoroughly carried out, and it seems strange enough to us in America, where communities are now vying with one another in the development of antituberculosis campaigns, and where it really seems almost as if a sort of jealousy were discernible as to what state can show the best organization, to hear that so much opposition to this work exists in Ireland that the guardians of South Dublin recently actually requested Lady Aberdeen to discontinue her efforts. The popular dislike to the movement arises from the fear that tourists will be deterred from visiting the Emerald Isle, and that its trade will be hurt. But the guardians overlook the fact that all countries of the world are now seeking to exterminate tuberculosis, and tourists would all have to stay at home if they only visited countries where no such efforts were being made. On the contrary, the lowered death-rate and heightened efficiency of the Irish people, resultant upon the warfare against the deadly white plague, must finally react favorably upon the tide of tourists there, just as has been the case in other countries. Who, that has seen the engaging Celt on his native soil enjoying the vigor of health and radiating his inimitable wit, would not travel there with double delight knowing that preventable diseases had all been prevented?

THE women of Australia, believing "that questions affecting . . . the stability of the home, the welfare of children, the present salvation of the criminal and depraved, the moral, social, and economic injustice imposed upon women are greater than party," have drawn out of the regular parties to form the Woman's Political Association, to work, among other things, for the protection of the interests of women, children, and the home under municipal, state, and national government.

Among the planks in their platform are: protection of boys and girls to the age of 21 against the vicious and depraved; equal parental rights over children; equal pay for equal work; reforms in methods of

dealing with children brought before the courts and the establishment of a state children's council, central children's court, and special children's magistrate. They demand also the appointment of women as police matrons, sanitary inspectors, inspectors of boarded-out children, state schools, and as truant officers, inspectors of all state institutions where there are women and children, members of education boards, and municipal and county councils.

THE token of recognition and loyalty for untiring service to the nursing profession, its educational and legal status, given to Mrs. Bedford Fenwick by the International Council of Nurses at the suggestion of Sister Agnes Karll, has taken the form of a fine old English silver salver around which future councils will doubtless sit in cheerful tea-drinking combined with work.

QUALIFICATIONS for "health visitors" for giving "advice as to the proper nurture, care, and management of young children, and the promotion of cleanliness" under the London County Council are as follows: those women are to be considered as qualified who are entitled to practise medicine; who have had a three years' training as a hospital nurse; who are certified midwives; who have had six months' instruction in a hospital and have taken certain courses in hygiene. Or, such women may even be appointed as have had only "experience" or practical knowledge of the matters under consideration in health visiting. It seems to us that this lowest minimum is too low, and that the three years' training, with special instruction in sanitation and public hygiene, social movements, and the aims of preventive medicine, should be the minimum. Health visitors often make absurd mistakes and still oftener fail to be really effective for want of enough knowledge.

THE London County Council has put its public school nurses into a very pretty uniform with some bits of gold braid to mark the relation to the municipality.

ENGLAND is working toward a plan for securing a Naval Nursing Reserve. The organization of the Territorial Force Nursing Service is now so well completed that the organizing matron's work is done and permanent principal matrons will be appointed for each division.

IT is rather interesting and odd, too, to learn that in New Zealand, where an eight-hour day is in force in all hospitals, it is not popular.

Australian nurses on the other hand feel that they suffer from excessively long hours.

MISS HIBBARD and the Cuban nurses have contributed \$25 to the International treasury as a token of appreciation.

THE London Congress Reports may now be bought from Miss Dock, 265 Henry St., New York City. Single copy, 25 cents; 12 copies, half price.

EIGHT of the Bordeaux nurses from the Tondou Hospital have entered for the examination to the military nursing service.

---

ODORS AND DIGESTION.—G. M. Niles, in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, says the digestion may be influenced by the olfactories in several ways—directly, reflexly through idiosyncrasies, or by some complex psychic process hard to analyze. That appetizing odors make the mouth water is a common experience, and Pawlow has shown that the gastric juices are also susceptible and appetizing odors can create that gnawing sensation in the stomach that only an abundant flow of the digestive juices can produce. On the other hand, there is no factor that can exercise a more malign influence on the appetite and digestion than repulsive smells, as every one has experienced. Even after digestion has normally begun, a disagreeable odor may destroy its progress, inhibiting the secretion of gastric juice, and causing stagnation, fermentation, and irritant decomposition products. Niles notes the effects of certain odors on particular individuals and gives instances where a surfeit of specially odorous food has impaired digestion long afterward when that food was present. These instances are real idiosyncrasies and not manifestations of prejudice or pretense. Odors may even cause death, a fact which was known even in ancient times when it was used as a punishment to chain a man to a dead body till death relieved him. Agreeable odors, on the other hand, may exercise a highly beneficial effect on digestion, a fact which is utilized among orientals, and he thinks that this field can well be studied and cultivated by gastroenterologists among ourselves.